

# Point In Time

## Count of Homeless Persons in Snohomish County



2012  
Point In  
Time



*Snohomish County Human Services Department  
Office of Housing, Homelessness and Community Development*



*Homeless Policy Task Force  
Snohomish County Washington*

2012  
Point In Time  
Count of Homeless Persons in Snohomish County

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We recognize the many agency and community volunteers across the County who interviewed the individuals and families represented in this document.

A special thanks goes out to David Bialik for filming and producing the 2012 PIT training videos.



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Snohomish County would like to acknowledge the many individuals who participated and contributed in the preparation and production of this document.

Reasonable accommodations will be made to provide the information in this document in an alternate format upon request. Please contact Nate Marti at (425) 388-3268 (voice), 425 388-3700 (TDD), or [Nate.Marti@co.snohomish.wa.us](mailto:Nate.Marti@co.snohomish.wa.us) (e-mail).

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## 2012 POINT IN TIME COUNT OF HOMELESS PERSONS

On January 26, 2012 in Snohomish County,  
2,387 individuals in 1,410 households were counted as homeless.

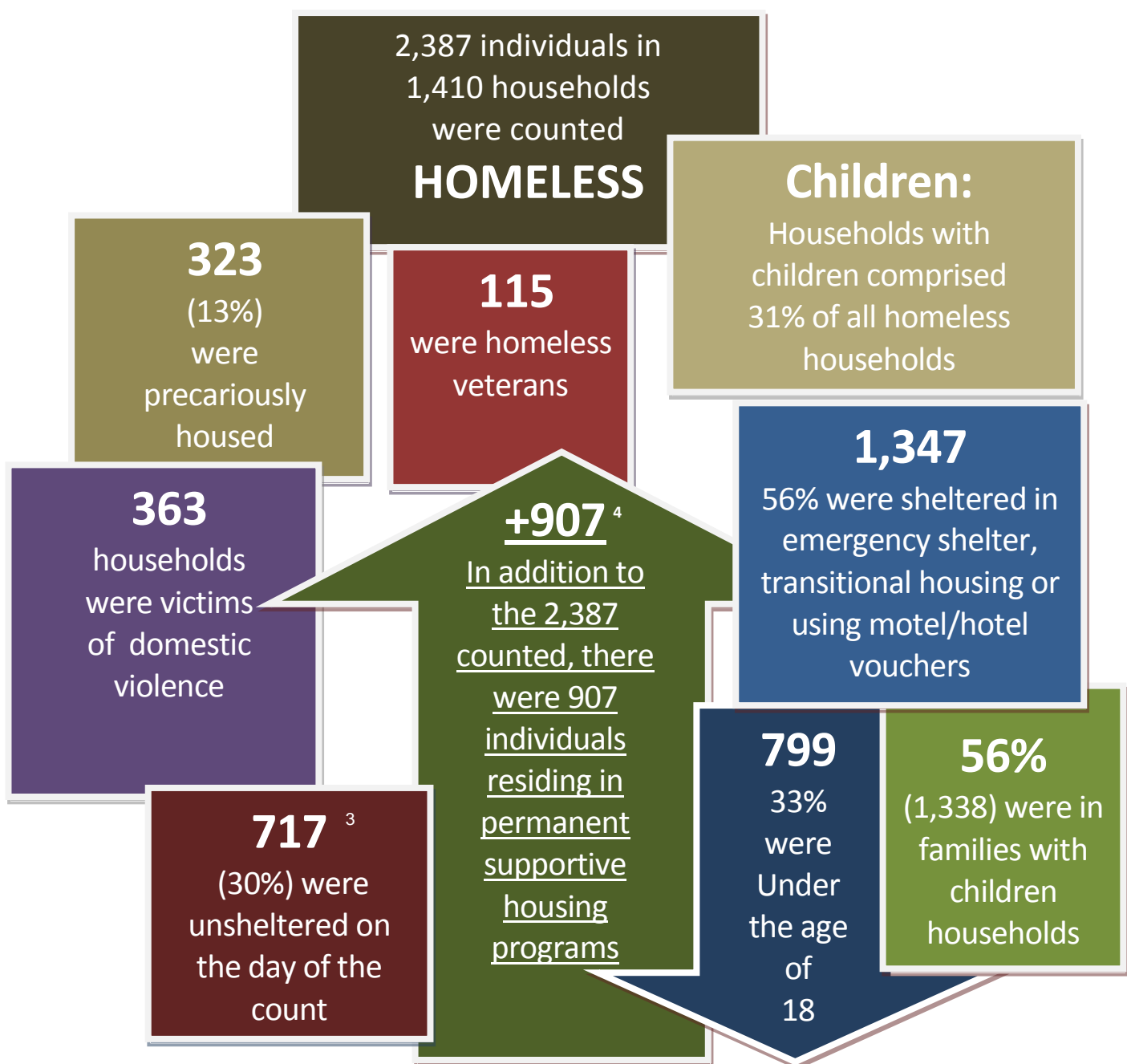
Homeless Populations	Street Count		Sheltered/Facility Count		Total Households	Total Individuals
	Unsheltered	Precariously Housed <sup>1</sup>	Emergency Shelter	Transitional Housing <sup>2</sup>		
1. # of Households with Children	46	55	36	307	444	
2. # of Individuals in Households with Children	148	167	115	908		1,338
3. # of Households without Children	496	146	263	61	966	
4. # of Single Individuals and Persons in Households without Children	569	156	263	61		1,049
<b>Total Households</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,410</b>	
<b>Total Individuals</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>969</b>		<b>2,387</b>



<sup>1</sup> **Precariously Housed:** Persons sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason (often referred to as “doubled up” or “couch surfing”).

<sup>2</sup> **Transitional Housing:** a program designed to provide housing and appropriate support services to Homeless persons to facilitate movement to independent living within 24 months.

## STANDOUT DATA YEAR 2012: BY THE NUMBERS



<sup>3</sup> Includes those counted from tic method and those surveyed who answered they were unsheltered the night before.

<sup>4</sup> Long-term, community-based housing and supportive services for homeless persons with disabilities: The intent of this type of supportive housing is to enable this special needs population to live as independently as possible in a permanent setting. The supportive services may be provided by the organization managing the housing or provided by other public or private service agencies. There is no definite length of stay.

## WHAT IS THE PIT COUNT?

The Annual Point-in-Time Count (PIT) data provides a snapshot of homelessness in Snohomish County and is **not** intended to be a complete count of all homeless persons. There are many variables that limit our ability to count every person including the vast geographic area, weather, the time frame, and method used to make the count. While we are not able to literally count every person, we are able to gather data that tells us about the characteristics, needs, and causes of homelessness. While the PIT has limitations on the actual number of people who are experiencing homelessness, it does provide information that can be used in planning to meet the needs of the homeless and to further our ultimate goal of ending homelessness.

## BACKGROUND

The impetus for the PIT Count is twofold. The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) requires that a PIT Count be conducted annually in January. Additionally, the 2005 Homeless Housing Assistance Act (HB 2163) gave each county in Washington State the responsibility to develop a ten-year plan to reduce homelessness by 50% by the year 2016, with the requirement to conduct an annual census of homeless persons.

Many communities refer to this as a “Point in Time Count” of homeless persons because it is conducted on one day of the year. The PIT Committee of the Snohomish County Homeless Policy Task Force has organized the County’s homeless count since 2004.

The Snohomish County community considers an individual to be homeless if he or she:

- Does not have a decent and safe shelter or sufficient funds to purchase a place to stay.
- Is living in an emergency or transitional shelter or temporarily with friends or family (i.e. “couch surfing”).
- Is living in a dwelling lacking drinking water, a restroom, heat, and/or the ability to prepare hot food.

## METHODOLOGY

The count was conducted on January 26, 2012, between the hours of 8:00 AM and 8:00 PM. To explain the PIT and encourage individuals to complete a survey on the day of the count, signs were posted ahead of time at various high traffic areas around the County and in most of the facilities serving the homeless population.

## STREET COUNT

Snohomish County’s geographic makeup is unique with both urban and rural areas spread across a broad expanse of land. In an effort to cover as much ground as possible, the County was divided into four regions: north, south, east, and central. Agency leaders were established in each region and responsible for volunteer recruitment. These leaders had a map of their region and assigned survey volunteers. This provided a way to track the areas being counted and ensure the safety of volunteers. Volunteers were directed to a variety of areas known as “hot spots” for homeless people, such as libraries, food banks, Laundromats, bus stations, health clinics, encampments, etc. A network of providers with extensive knowledge about locations where unsheltered homeless people were living assisted with targeting those groups on the day of the count. Homeless heads of households were asked to complete a survey about themselves and all household members. If the individual declined to participate or the volunteer determined it may have been dangerous to approach an individual, the tic sheet method was



used to collect information. With the tic sheet method, genders and ages (whether the individual was a child or an adult over the age of 18) of visible household members were recorded.

## UNSHeltered AND SHeltered SURVEYS

Individual information was collected for all known members in homeless households, including their initials, date of birth, gender, age, and disabilities. The majority of data was collected at the household level and included veteran status; the date the occupants became homeless; the number of homeless episodes in the past year (including the previous one to three years); causes of homelessness; location of last night's stay; and needs and household sources of income. Survey information on the categories listed above was based solely on self-reported data from participants.

Of the 542 unsheltered households, 280 heads of household completed the survey; representing a total of 366 household members, with the remaining 266 households (351 individuals) counted through the 'tic' method. As noted above, the tic sheet identified the individual's gender (if known), whether the individual was a child or an adult over the age of 18, and the individual's household type.

In addition to the unsheltered count, emergency shelter and transitional housing providers were asked to complete a facility survey to capture the homeless households sheltered on the night of January 25<sup>th</sup>. The facility survey captured data on chronic homelessness, veteran status, mental disability, alcohol and/or other drug issues, victims of domestic violence, unaccompanied youth, physical disability, and other demographics. Furthermore, sheltered households are accounted for in the Snohomish County Homeless Management Information System (HMIS). HMIS was used for the unduplicated count of homeless that were in emergency shelter and transitional programs.

## CONSTRAINTS OF THE DATA

The **street survey analysis** represents all homeless persons who were **located** on January 26, 2012. It does not represent a comprehensive count of all homeless persons in the County. Additionally, since the count was conducted during one day of the year, the data only provides a snapshot of homelessness in Snohomish County. It is therefore important to keep in mind that, not only is the total number of homeless individuals fluctuating, but the types of homeless individuals and households may vary drastically from month-to-month and season-to-season. Furthermore, households that cycle in and out of homelessness are not always captured in a one day count. Factors that may have influenced a homeless individual's likelihood of filling out a survey include: the manner in which they were approached; whether or not they were first asked if they were homeless; if they were sleeping, intoxicated, or mentally ill, as well as cultural factors. It is also likely there were individuals not located because they were living in hard to find areas or allowed a place to stay with a friend for the day, etc.

The **sheltered analysis** represents all of the homeless persons in emergency and transitional housing. The analysis consisted of examining aggregate facility surveys and data represented in HMIS. Although facility surveys generated concrete data on totals in emergency and transitional housing, we were reliant on the data entered into HMIS for client specific details (e.g. veterans, domestic violence, persons with disabilities, household information, etc.).



While there are always constraints to any data set, the PIT Committee made positive strides in improving the information represented in this report.

**How you can help.** Included at the end of this report is a list of agencies you may contact to see how you may help their programs serve households in need. If you are interested in participating in the Snohomish County Homeless Policy Task Force, please contact Jackie Anderson 425-388-3237.



## NEEDS AND CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

A consistent message emerged through a review of PIT survey data collected over the past three years: there is not enough affordable housing (lack of economic opportunity factored into a large number of people experiencing homelessness). The table below lists the top causes and needs identified through surveys conducted from 2010 to 2012.

TOP CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS		
2010	2011	2012
Job Loss/unemployed	Job Loss/unemployed	Job Loss/unemployed
Unable to pay rent or mortgage	Unable to pay rent or mortgage	Unable to pay rent or mortgage
Family break-up	Drug or alcohol use	Drug or alcohol use
Drug or alcohol use	Mental health issues	Family break-up
Mental health Issues	Family break-up	Mental health issues
Temp living situation ended	Kicked out of home	Kicked out of home
Victim of domestic violence	Medical problems/illness	Temp living situation ended
TOP NEEDS		
2010	2011	2012
Affordable, long-term housing	Affordable, long-term housing	Affordable, long-term housing
Job search assistance	A short-term, safe place to stay	Shower
A short-term, safe place to stay	Food	Food
A place to clean up/shower	Job search assistance	Dental care
Food	Dental care	Bus ticket
Dental care	Bus tickets	A short-term, safe place to stay

There are numerous causes of homelessness and the most often noted proximate causes are poverty conjoined with the lack of affordable housing and economic opportunities. The continued economic challenges are placing more households at-risk of becoming homeless; forcing more households into homelessness, and putting additional strain on individuals already homeless. For many people, living-wage jobs are still difficult to secure. Job loss or low wages are leading factors in homelessness. In addition, various other factors cause and/or contribute to homelessness. Persons with serious mental illness or chronic substance abuse face significant risk factors for homelessness and homeless individuals experiencing serious mental health or substance abuse issues may be hindered in making progress toward stable in housing.<sup>5</sup>

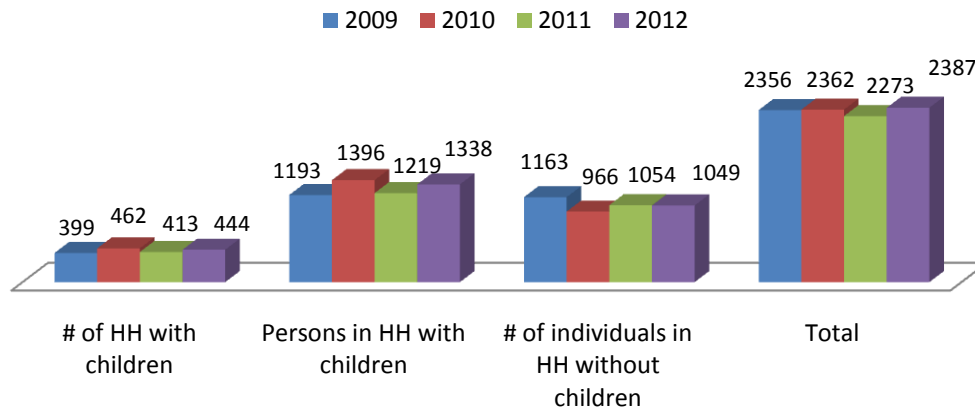
*"I lost a wife, a mother, a business, and ended on the streets, homeless for two years. And was told about Project Homeless Connect, which brought me to the Salvation Army, where they had a program to help Vets, and am now blessed and doing service work to help the less fortunate. I believe in these programs and hope that there would be more we could do."*

*....Lee, Everett*

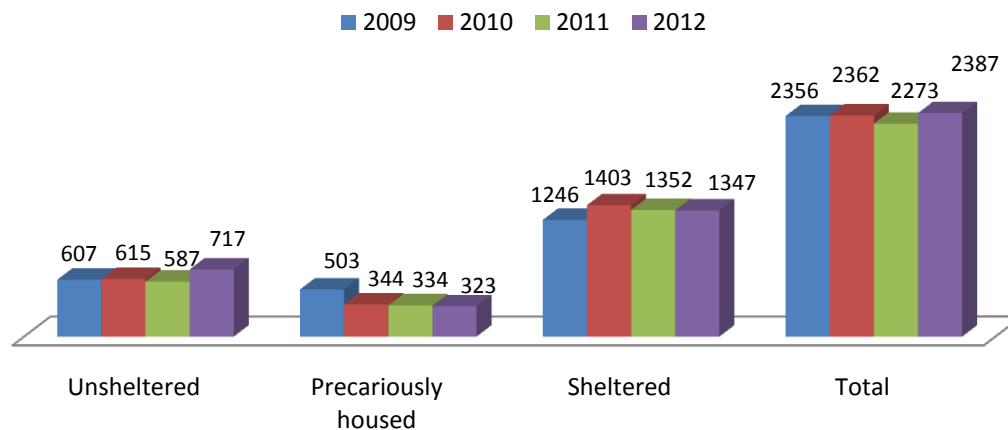
<sup>5</sup> Housing and Community Development 2010-2014 Consolidated Plan

## 2009-2012 TRENDS

### 2009-2012 Totals by Household (HH) Type



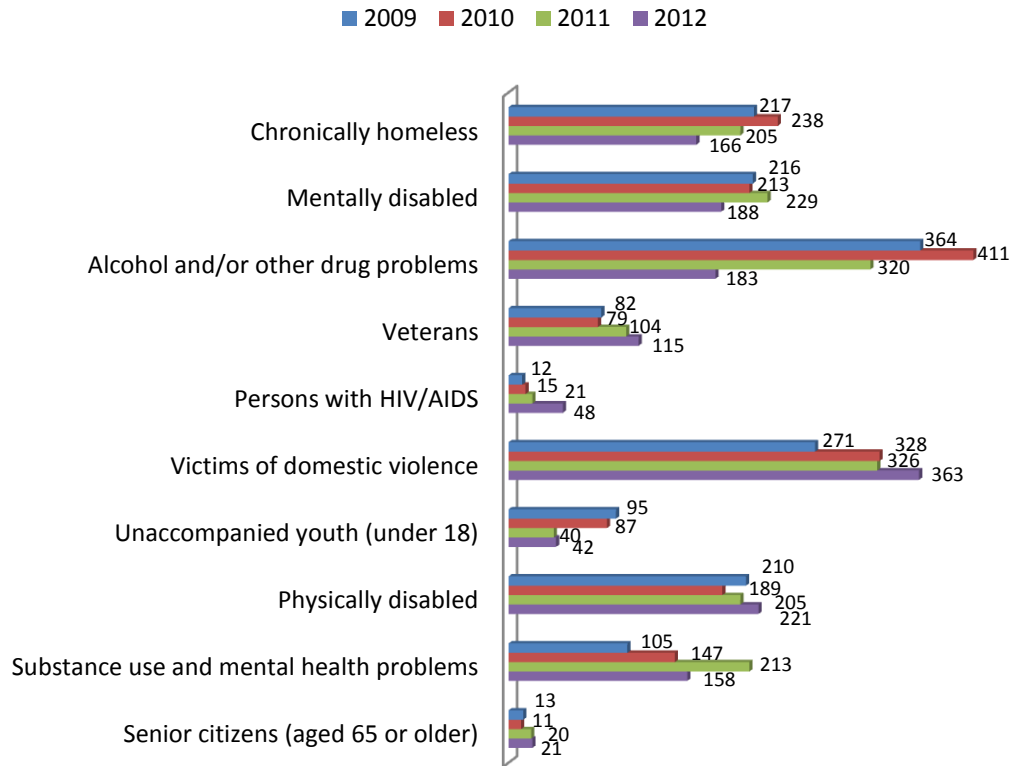
### 2009-2011 Totals by Housing Status



Homelessness in Snohomish County affects all types of households. In this report, you will find those households include: single individuals, families with children, households without children, multi-family households, veterans, victims of domestic violence, unaccompanied youth, households struggling with mental health and substance use issues, senior citizens, and those with physical disabilities. There is no one face to homelessness. These households face daily struggles finding affordable housing, jobs, basic resources (e.g. food, clothing, a safe place to stay), health care, and other services necessary in life.

*"I became homeless 7 years ago. At one point in my life I was married (24 years) with kids (3) and buying a house. Now look at me. Who-da thought? The thing about being at the bottom, there is only one way to go, and that is up. I was born with one hand. I have never felt sorry for myself. There are folks out there who are worse off than me. I'm just thankful that my children have roofs over their heads and full bellies when they go to sleep at night."*  
 Bob, Homeless

## 2009-2012 HOMELESS SUBPOPULATIONS

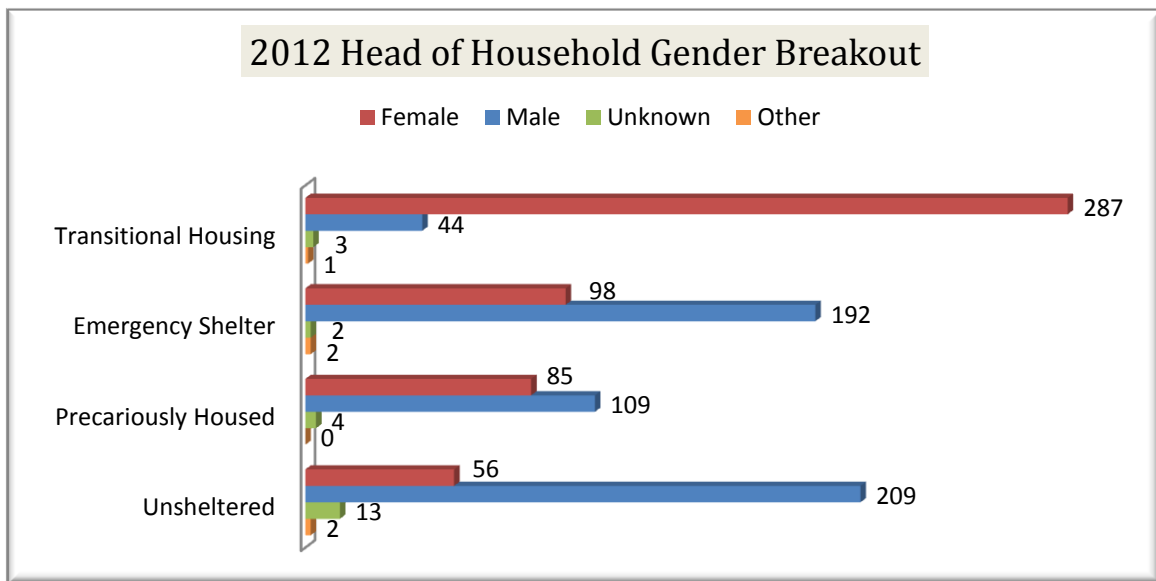
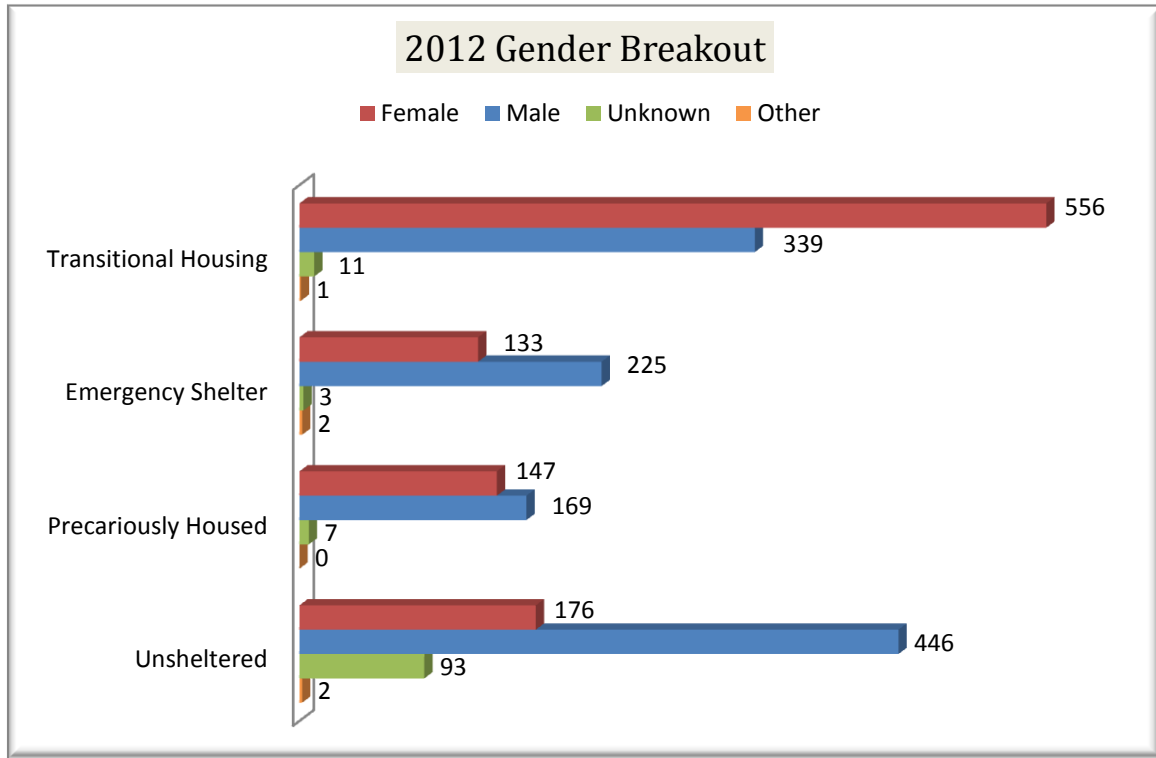


Subpopulation	Percentage change from previous year
Persons with HIV/AIDS	129%
Victims of domestic violence	11%
Veterans	11%
Physically disabled	8%
Senior citizens (aged 65 or older)	5%
Unaccompanied youth (under 18)	5%
Mentally disabled	-18%
Chronically homeless	-19%
Substance use and mental health problems	-26%
Alcohol and/or other drug problems	-43%

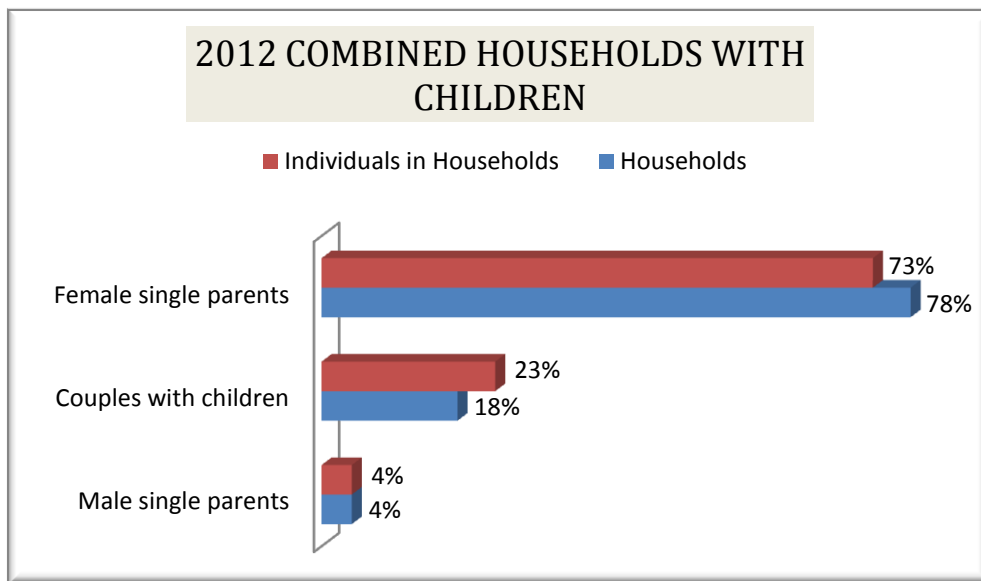
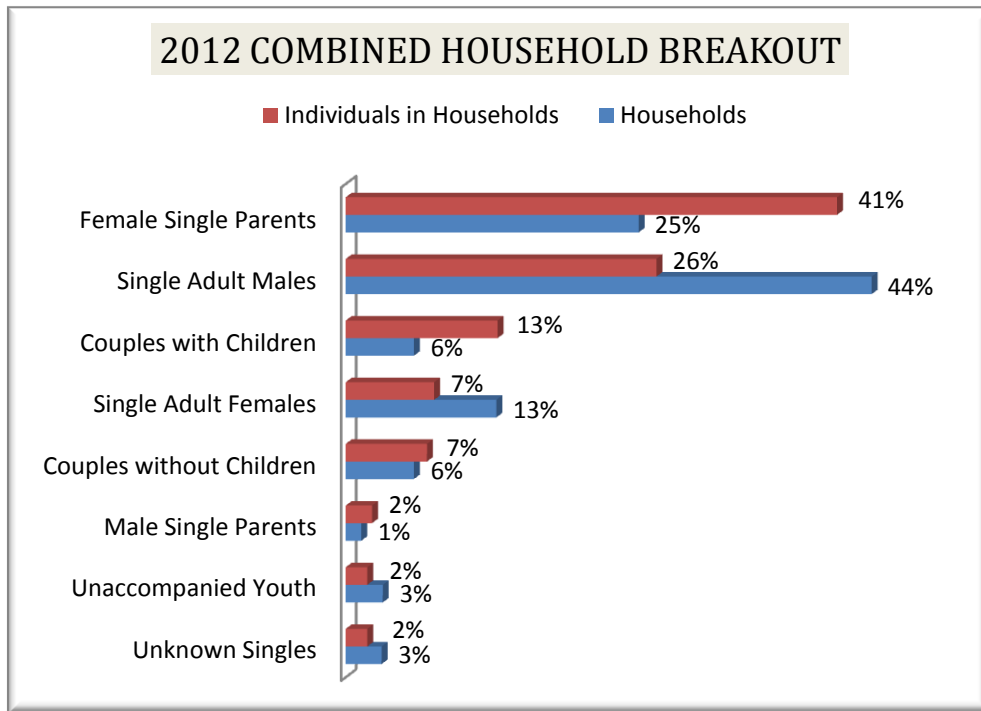
*“I thought because I worked in Social Services I had an idea for what some of these folks were experiencing. After interviewing several homeless households I was sickened by the living situations they were in. No one should have to live in a dumpster to stay dry and warm at night. I can’t imagine being a parent and worrying about what couch my kids are going to stay on for the next night. We cannot turn a blind eye to what these people are facing.” Anonymous Volunteer, Sultan*

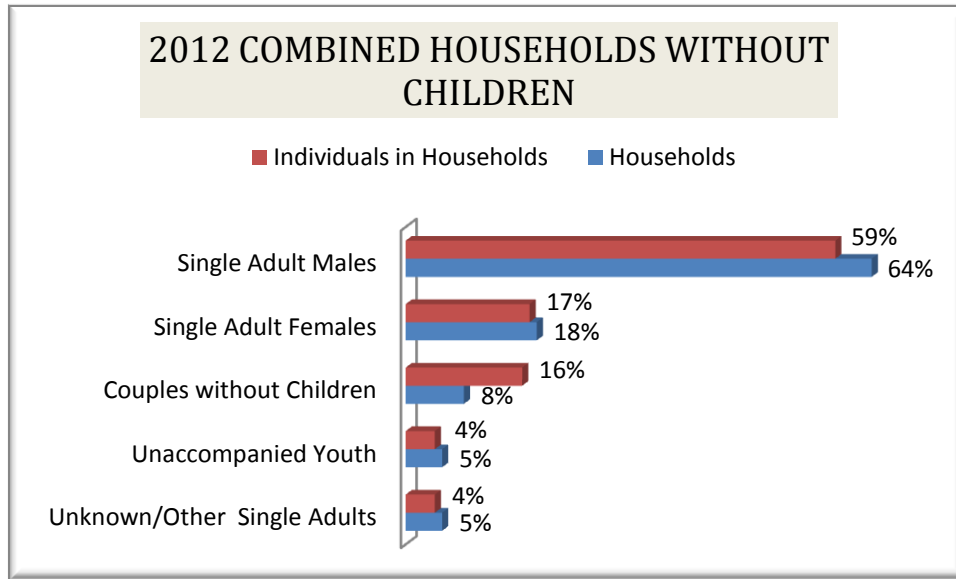
## CURRENT SNAPSHOT

### Gender Breakouts



## Household Breakouts





## HOMELESS FAMILIES WITH CHILDREN

Homeless families with children comprised **32%** of all homeless households and **56%** of all individuals included in the 2012 PIT Count. National statistics show that this population is approximately **37%** of the homeless population.<sup>6</sup> Families experiencing homelessness are under an extraordinary amount of stress. This stress causes a multitude of problems, varying from negative impacts on physical and emotional health to child behavioral problems including higher rates of anxiety, depression, and below average school performance; and in some cases, homelessness causes separation of family members as illustrated in the graph below.



CHILDREN NOT CURRENTLY IN HOUSEHOLD <sup>7</sup>			
	Households	Households indicating their children would live with them if they had a better place to live.	Percentage
Single parent household	63	24	38%
Two parent household	16	7	44%

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.hudhre.info/documents/2010HomelessAssessmentReport.pdf>

<sup>7</sup> Homeless households were asked if they had children under age 18 not living in their household, and if so, would they live in their household if they had a better place to live.

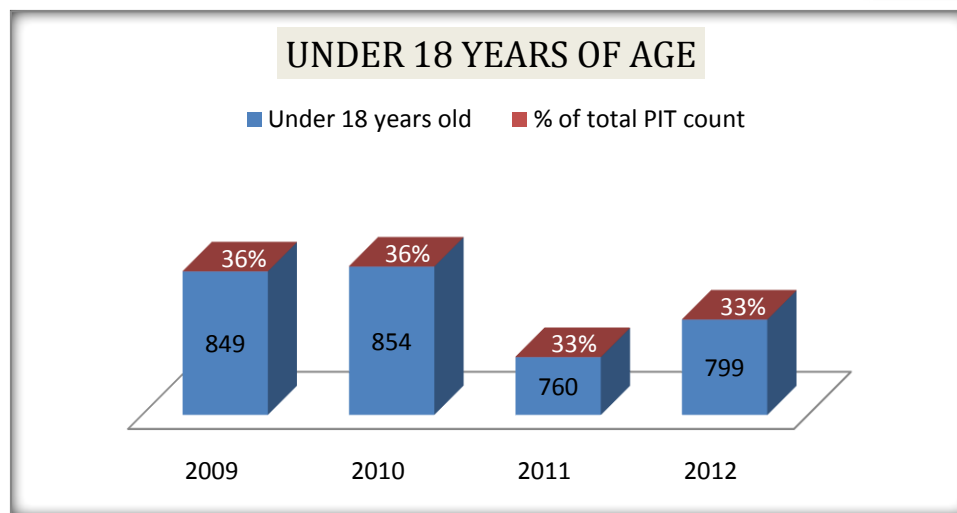




The effects of homelessness on children can be devastating. Homeless children are less healthy than their peers (more asthma, upper respiratory infections, minor skin ailments, gastrointestinal ailments, parasites, and chronic physical disorders), experience more developmental delays, anxiety, depression and behavioral problems, poorer school attendance, and performance and other negative conditions.<sup>8</sup> The impact of homelessness begins even before the child is born, often resulting in unhealthy pregnancies and continues to influence every facet of a child's life from infancy to young adulthood.<sup>9</sup>



The following two graphs show the staggering number of young children experiencing homelessness.



\*Above graph includes all surveys and tic sheet data.

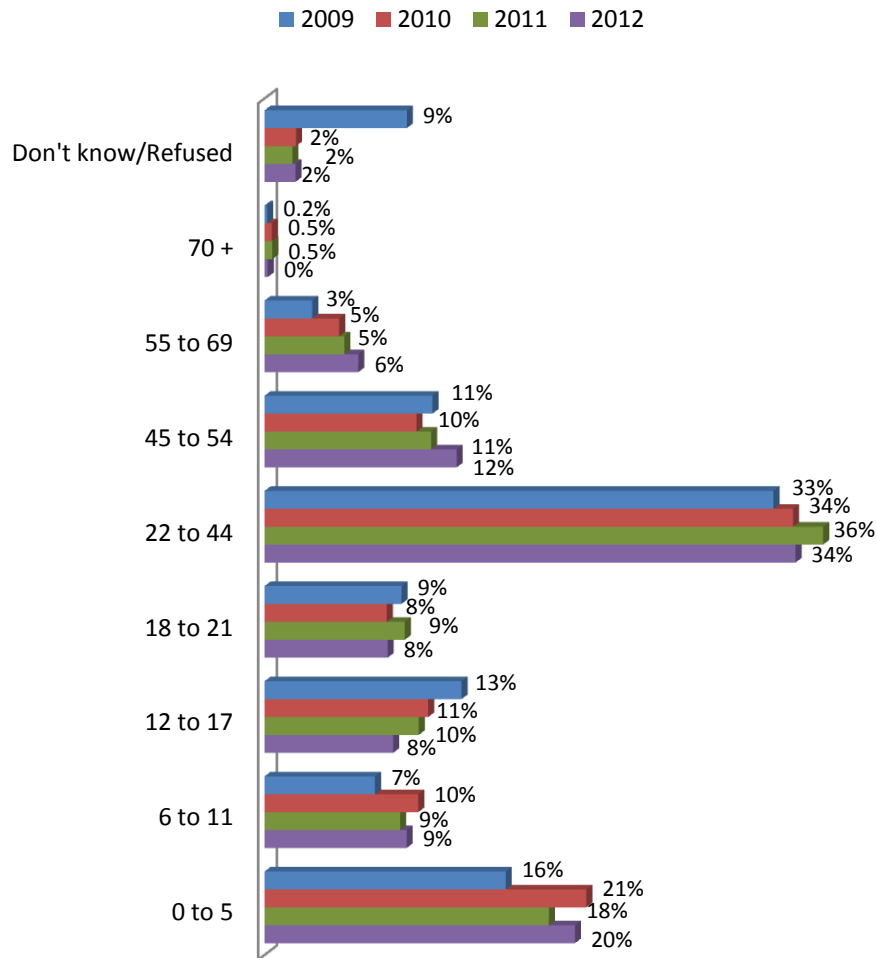
*"I have made some poor decisions and I'm trying to change so I can get my kids back. Addiction clouded my judgment and I'm paying for that now. Once you hit bottom, it is very difficult to get out of that hole. I consider myself lucky that I'm able to get help with housing and treatment. Hope to get my kids back this year."*

*Anonymous single mother, Marysville*

<sup>8</sup> Buckner, J.C. 2004. Children, Impact of Homelessness on. In Levinson, D. (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Homelessness, Vol 1*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Berkshire Publishing Group.

<sup>9</sup> *Homelessness and Its Effects on Children*, Hart-Shegos, E., Family Housing Fund, December 1999.

## 2009-2012 PIT COUNT AGE DISTRIBUTIONS



Counts	0-5	6 - 11	12 - 17	18 - 21	22 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 69	70 +	Don't know
2009	273	125	223	155	576	190	54	3	161
2010	358	171	182	136	588	169	83	8	35
2011	367	175	199	181	721	215	103	10	36
2012	391	179	162	155	669	242	118	4	39

\*Above graph is based on surveys. Does not include tic sheet data.<sup>10</sup>

Homeless families are typically headed by a single mother. In Snohomish County, single mothers comprised **78%** of the households with children (compared to **76%** in 2011). Single mothers experiencing homelessness often express feelings of shame, anger, sadness, fear, and depression.

*"I hate thinking about the situation my kids are in. My ex was abusive and I was afraid. My situation now brings me fear. How do I take care of my kids? I have no job and no money."*  
*...Anonymous, Everett*

<sup>10</sup> Tic sheets only record ages as "under the age of 18" and "18 and above." Tic sheet data recorded 19 individuals under the age of 18 for the 2011 count.



In the 2012 PIT Count, domestic violence and family breakup were reported as significant factors in causing homelessness for single mothers. The count identified **363** women fleeing domestic violence (an increase from last year's **326**). These women are often forced to choose between homelessness and staying in their abusive relationship. Women who are victims of domestic violence generally have poorer overall physical and mental health, experience more injuries, and use health services more often than other women. They are at increased risk for traumatic brain injury, strangulation,

disability, and chronic pain. They also report a variety of symptoms including digestive problems, fainting, and pelvic and genital pain. Domestic violence is associated with depression, anxiety, substance abuse, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other mental health problems.<sup>11</sup>

Children in households exposed to domestic violence face an increased probability of having behavioral, social / emotional problems, cognitive / attitudinal problems, and long-term problems including higher levels of adult depression and increased tolerance for and use of violence in adult relationships.<sup>12</sup>

The table below shows some of the top needs, conditions, and causes of homelessness for victims of domestic violence identified in the 2012 count.

## VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable, long-term housing	57%	Victims of domestic violence	46%	Substance abuse	42%
Bus tickets	31%	Family break-up	39%	Untreated dental	40%
Dental care	30%	Job loss/unemployed	26%	Mental illness	31%
A place to clean up/shower	29%	Kicked out of home	26%	Uncorrected visual	30%
A safe, short-term place to stay	28%	Unable to pay rent/mortgage	25%	Permanent physical / medical disability	24%
Clothing	26%	Drug or alcohol use	23%	Temporary physical disability	10%

\*363 individuals reported they were victims of domestic violence. 91 of those were surveyed.



*"My name is Ashley Todd and I have four children, ages 10, 8, 7 and 6. I'm from South Carolina. I have no family in the State of Washington. My ex took my kids and brought them here. CPS got involved in our lives. I came to Washington to get my kids back and go home, but I couldn't. So, I had nowhere to go with no family. I was in a bind and didn't know what to do! I was in a parenting class and found out about this wonderful homeless program that the Salvation Army had. This was a blessing from God. Not only did I get help with my housing. I got a family that cares about my children and me. They are awesome people. I'm very lucky that they had this program. If it wasn't for this program I don't know where I would be. I'm on the right track about to get my children back and I couldn't have done it without the help of the homeless program.*

*...Ashley Todd*

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.doh.wa.gov/HWS/doc/IV/IV-DV2007.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/factsheets/domesticviolence.cfm>

## CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS

CHRONIC HOMELESSNESS					
<i>Top Needs</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top Causes of Homelessness</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Top conditions</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Affordable, long-term housing	62%	Job loss/unemployed	49%	Substance abuse	54%
A place to cleanup/shower	42%	Drug or alcohol use	37%	Temporary physical disability	46%
Foster care assistance	32%	Mental health issues	35%	Untreated dental	44%
Food	32%	Unable to pay rent or mortgage	32%	Mental illness	39%
Dental Care	31%	Family break-up	22%	Uncorrected visual	30%
Bus ticket	30%	Kicked out of home	20%	Developmental disability	12%

\*There were 163 chronically homeless individuals compared to 205 in 2011. In addition to the unaccompanied chronic homeless, there were 6 chronically homeless families with 17 household members.

The official definition of a chronically homeless person is an unaccompanied homeless individual with a disabling condition or an adult member of a homeless family who has a disabling condition who has either been continuously homeless for 1 year or more, OR has had at least four episodes of homelessness in the past 3 years.

Those experiencing drug addiction, alcoholism, teeth that are rotted to the roots, multiple untreated mental health issues, laundry lists of major or minor law infractions, hepatitis/TB/HIV, and challenges with employment, education, or credit history, describes the majority of the CHRONICALLY HOMELESS population in Snohomish County. The CHRONICALLY HOMELESS typically represent 10-15% of the total number of homeless individuals counted both in Snohomish County and nationally. This percentage typically “costs” the taxpayer anywhere from \$40,500 to over \$100,000 per year in resources ranging from hospital emergency room visits to local incarceration. As a group they consume the most disproportionate amount of resources in our community and will continue to do so until we can create the necessary housing units (combined with supportive care) to serve them.

Much has been accomplished in serving the CHRONICALLY HOMELESS population since the creation and adoption of *Snohomish County's 10-Year Plan to End Homelessness* through collaborative efforts of the Homeless Policy Task Force. Agencies like Catholic Community Services, Volunteers of America and The Salvation Army spearheaded programs solely to support the CHRONIC HOMELESS population with much success.

*“I first became homeless at the age of 12. I lived a total of 14 years on and off the streets. Personally there are a lot of little programs and not enough of those that actually help. We have meals, clothes, and things, which is great, but without a stable address you can't get hired. I also think that there should be programs to hire the homeless. Another possibility is that you give incentives to businesses to hire homeless [people] in significant amounts and help them with a trade. It is extremely hard for homeless to find work. Another way is to make a program for those who can have a place but can't get in due to rent deposits and PUD deposits.*

*...Jennifer, Everett*

## VETERANS

VETERANS					
Top Needs	Percentage	Top Causes of Homelessness	Percentage	Top conditions	Percentage
Affordable long-term housing	50%	Job Loss / unemployed	53%	Untreated dental	41%
Place to cleanup/shower	50%	Mental health issues	30%	Permanent physical / mental disability	37%
Dental Care	36%	Drug or alcohol use	30%	Substance abuse	34%
Bus tickets	34%	Family break-up	27%	Uncorrected visual	30%
Food	30%	Unable to pay rent/mortgage	24%	Mental illness	23%
A safe, short-term place to stay	27%	Kicked out of home	17%	Temporary physical disability	11%

\*A total of 115 Veterans were identified on the day of the count. 46 Veterans were unsheltered, 42 were sheltered and 27 were precariously housed.



Ending veteran's homelessness remains a high priority in Snohomish County, and is directly aligned with priorities developed by leaders at the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the Department of Veterans Affairs. During the period of October 2009 through September 2010, an estimated 144,842 veterans spent at least one night in emergency shelter or transitional housing programs across the nation, accounting for 11.5 percent of all homeless adults.<sup>3</sup> Snohomish County's PIT numbers mirror the national statistics as far as the majority of homeless veterans are adults without dependent children.

Snohomish County's efforts in the battle to end veteran's homelessness continue with the development of a tight alliance of service providers, housing agencies, case managers, local government, transportation programs, employment efforts, and the fleet/family support division of the local naval station. By banding together both government and non-government entities in support of common goal, precious program dollars are able to reach farther and be administered more effectively. One example of these successful relationships directly impacting our homeless veterans is the development of a new transitional housing facility, recently awarded to Catholic Community Services of Western Washington. This facility will provide 14-20 new units of housing with services for homeless veterans.

*"I've seen so many of my fellow vets die on the streets, shed so many tears, you'd think I'd wake up and finally get the message...I try to tell myself that it won't happen to me... but if I don't get right real quick, I'm pretty sure someone's gonna find me dead behind a dumpster or under a bridge."*

...Homeless U.S. Navy Veteran

<sup>3</sup> Veteran Homelessness: A Supplemental Report to the 2010 AHAR report to Congress

## HOMELESS YOUTH



As stated earlier in the report, the number of homeless persons under 18 is staggering. Some of these are minors not in the custody of a parent or guardian. The 2007 National Symposium on Homelessness Research reported that nationally, 7-8% of teens experienced homelessness or disconnection from their family at some point during the year and approximately 15% would experience homelessness at least once before turning 18. The local estimate is that roughly 300 teens are homeless in Snohomish County on any given night with over 1,300 teens homeless annually. The data is troubling given the harsh realities of youth homelessness. Typically, Snohomish County runaway and homeless youth live in campgrounds, their cars, on the streets, in cheap motels, or "couch surf" with friends or relatives. Homeless and at-risk teens are extremely vulnerable and often fall victim to drug dealers, physical and/or sexual assault, involvement in prostitution and gangs, and crimes of desperation due to lack of food, shelter, and other daily necessities. Many of these young people have been betrayed by their parents through physical or sexual abuse and neglect. Thus, they are wary of involvement with adults; especially those who seem to represent authority, such as law enforcement or medical professionals. Drug and alcohol use is also common and can create serious physiological and emotional problems as use turns to abuse and dependency. Lack of medical care can lead to serious conditions if issues are left untreated. This population often becomes an added burden on the court system, due to runaway reports, truancy, and other issues. Furthermore, without intervention youth who are homeless are more likely to become adults plagued by chronic homelessness, unemployment, poverty, and the same family problems that may have affected them in their youth (e.g., domestic violence).

Homeless youth often present with multiple issues. For example, 50% of youth served at Cocoon House over the past year reported past physical abuse and 29% reported sexual abuse. Half of the youth presented with a diagnosed mental illness and 61% suffered from drug or alcohol problems. At entrance, 95% percent of the youth had no income. Many teens at Cocoon House were found to have moved multiple times and rarely completed a single grade at the same school. Generally, at entrance, only about 60% of the youth were regularly attending school, with the rest being truant, suspended, or expelled.

## APPENDIX

The following graphs and tables in the appendix provide additional summaries of the data collected for the Point in Time Count.

Length of homelessness was determined by the household's response to the survey question, "What month and year did you become homeless." The lengths of homeless graphs are shown in number of months a household was homeless. Out of those surveyed, over 40% became homeless in the past year.

The Geographic Distribution table shows the PIT counts by city. Some of those surveyed did not indicate which city they stayed the night before, therefore we used the county quadrant in which they were counted. Additionally, there were 107 individuals that were in scattered-site transitional housing that we did not have addresses for.

The graphs on top causes, conditions, and needs are all self-reported by the head of household. The surveys were consistent with prior Point in Time Counts in that "Job Loss/Unemployment" and the "Inability to pay rent/mortgage" were top causes of homelessness; and "Affordable, long-term housing" was the top need. The conditions graph includes those reporting "at least one barrier." That category only includes those that reported substance abuse, permanent physical/medical disability, mental illness, or a developmental disability as one of their conditions. It does not include those reporting untreated dental or uncorrected visual.

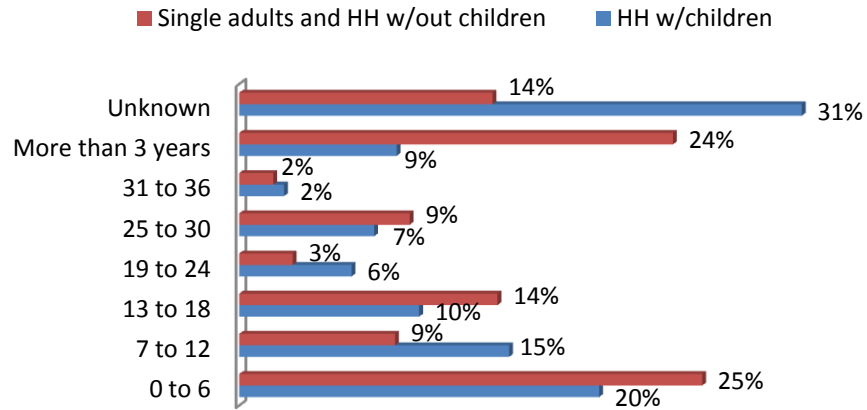
The All Ages graphs do not include those counted via the "tic" method. These graphs are only based on data gathered from HMIS and the surveys.

Finally, the Additional Sheltered Breakouts include basic demographics for those in emergency shelter and transitional housing including: race, ethnicity, household size, and disabilities.

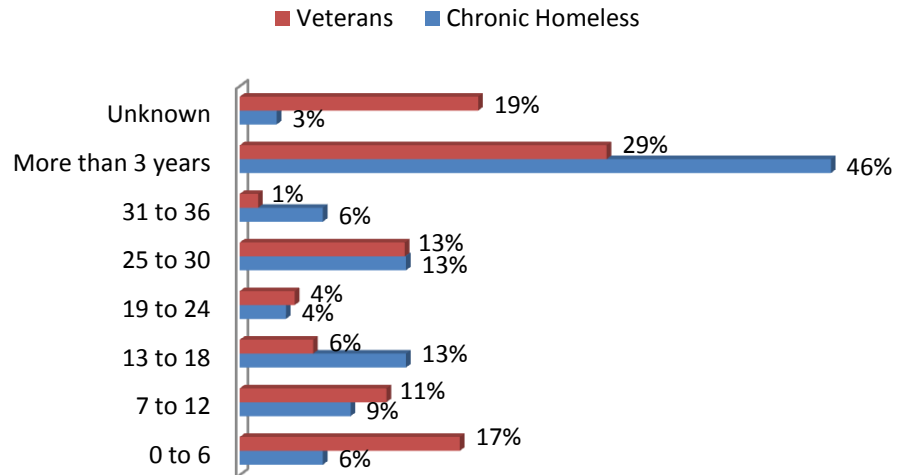


## LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS

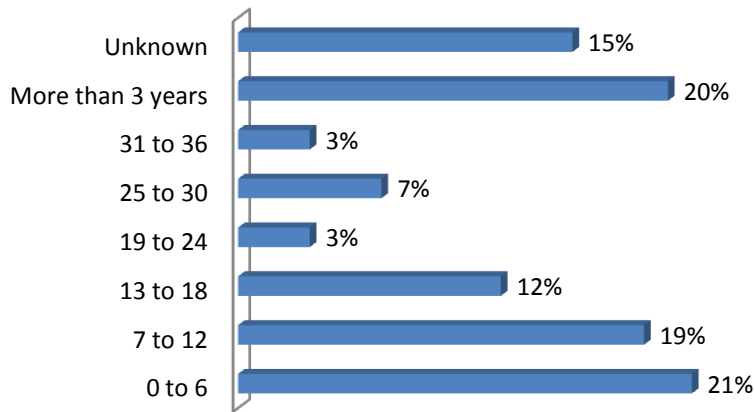
### LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE



### LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS BY CHRONIC HOMELESS AND VETERAN STATUS



## VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS



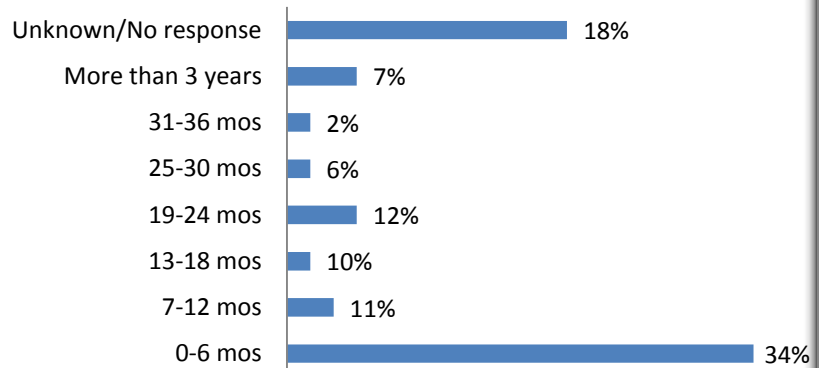
*"I would be willing to participate anyway I can. I think there should always be a place for the homeless to sleep regardless of the weather condition. No one should have to sleep outside on the streets. I haven't been homeless very long, so I'm not very experienced at this kind of life. But, let's work together to put an end to homelessness."*

*....Eric, Everett*

*"As a volunteer conducting surveys for the 'Point in Time' count, I have conducted surveys for 3 veterans without a place to live. Two of the three young men are in their mid-twenties. One is a Vietnam War Era Vet. This is a huge tragedy, in my opinion. These are men who put their lives in jeopardy for our country."*

*...Anonymous*

## UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH LENGTH OF HOMELESSNESS

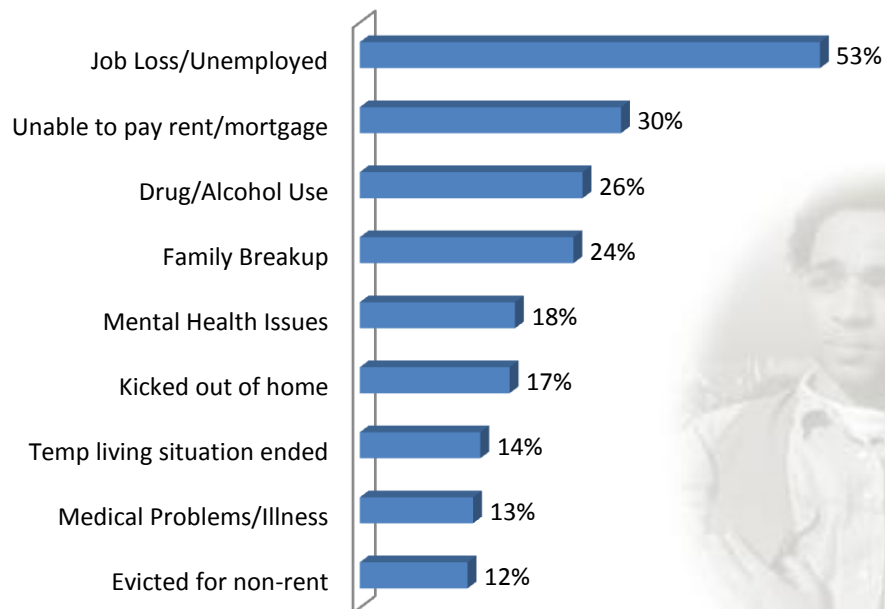


## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

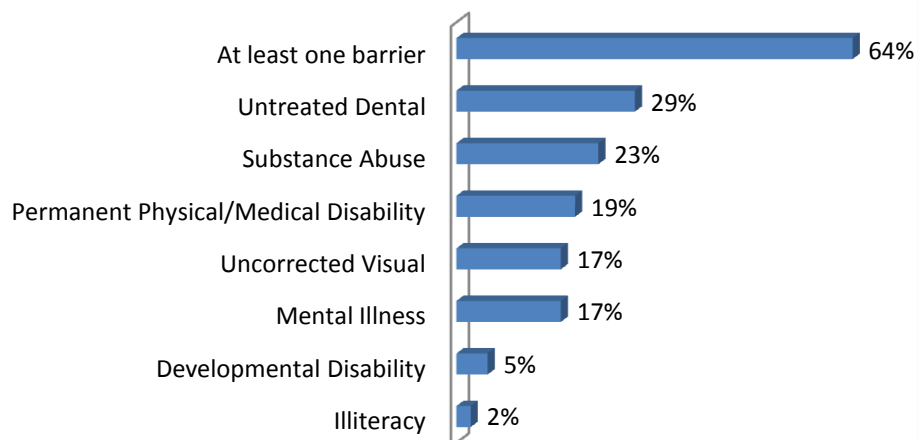
2012 PIT count										
<i>Last night city</i>	<i>Unsheltered</i>		<i>Precariously housed</i>		<i>Emergency Shelter</i>		<i>Transitional Housing</i>		<i>Total HH's</i>	<i>Total Ind.</i>
	<i>HH</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>IND</i>	<i>HH</i>	<i>IND</i>		
Everett	94	103	70	108	262	320	179	414	605	945
Central County/unknown city	8	8	8	16					16	24
Everett tic sheets	111	125	0	0					111	125
<b>Central Totals</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>1094</b>
Gold Bar	0	0	1	2					1	2
Gold Bar tic sheets	10	15	0	0					10	15
Index	1	1	1	1					2	2
Index tic sheets	5	8	0	0					5	8
Monroe	22	35	7	12	23	23	12	34	64	104
Monroe tic sheets	46	65	0	0					46	65
Snohomish	1	1	3	4					4	5
Snohomish tic sheets	8	18	0	0					8	18
Sultan	5	5	0	0			7	30	12	35
Sultan tic sheets	16	17	0	0					16	17
East County/unknown city	4	8	5	5					9	13
<b>East Totals</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>284</b>
North County/unknown city	4	5	1	1					5	6
Arlington	5	8	11	21	4	4	14	51	34	84
Granite Falls	34	54	6	6					40	60
Granite Falls tic sheets	33	68	0	0					33	68
Lake Stevens	0	0	8	17			2	4	10	21
Lake Stevens tic sheets	2	2	0	0					2	2
Marysville	18	24	15	20			8	27	41	71
Marysville tic sheet	6	6	0	0					6	6
Smokey Pt.	0	0	0	0					0	0
Stanwood	0	0	1	1	1	2	10	30	12	33
Stanwood tic sheets	0	0	0	0					0	0
Tulalip	8	9	15	38	5	15			28	62
Tulalip tic sheets	0	0	0	0					0	0
<b>North Totals</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>413</b>
Bothell	0	0	5	6					5	6
Edmonds	6	15	4	7			12	30	22	52
Edmonds tic sheets	1	1	0	0					1	1
Lynnwood	40	53	25	38	4	14	55	176	124	281
Lynnwood tic sheets	24	26	0	0					24	26
Mill Creek	4	4	0	0					4	4
Mountlake Terrace	2	2	6	11			26	66	34	79
Mukilteo	1	1	2	2					3	3
South County/unknown city	23	30	7	7					30	37
<b>South Totals</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>489</b>
Scattered-site transitional							43	107	43	107
<b>County Totals</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1410</b>	<b>2387</b>

## CONDITIONS, NEEDS AND CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS

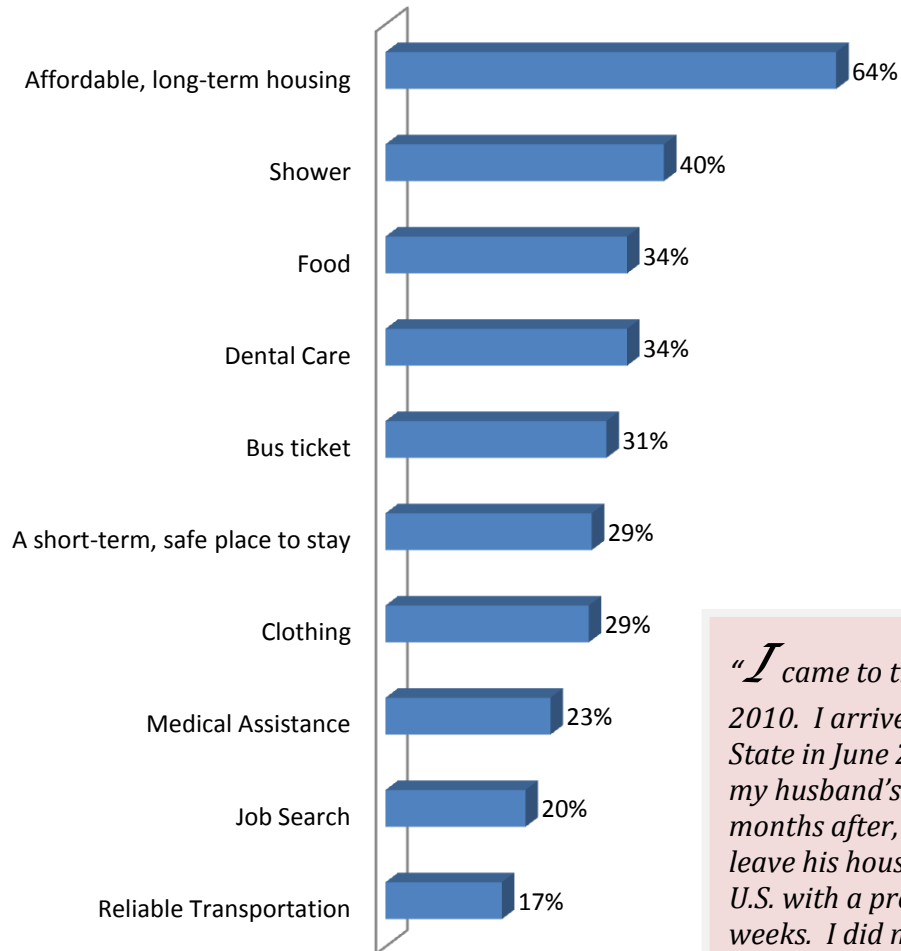
### TOP CAUSES OF HOMELESSNESS



### SURVEY CONDITIONS REPORTED

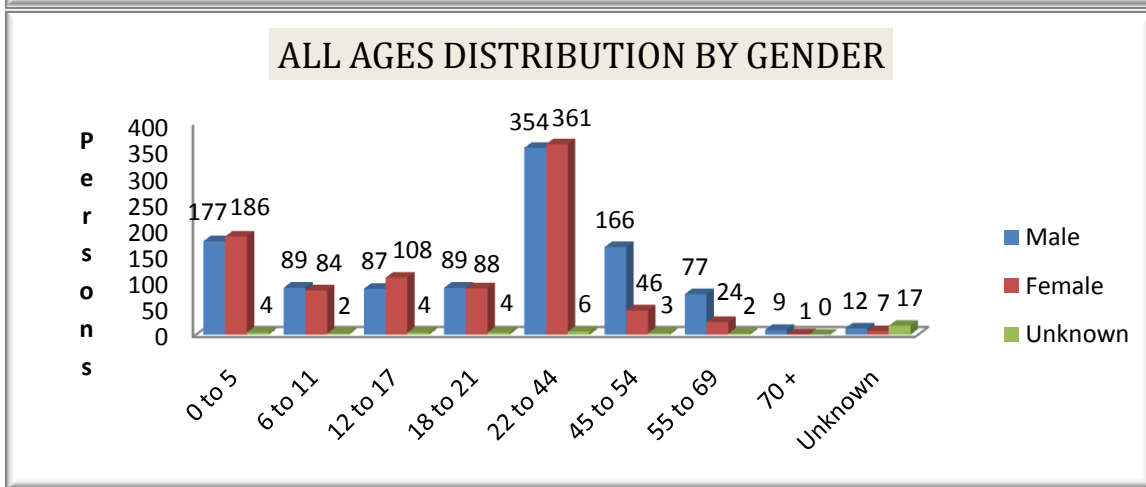
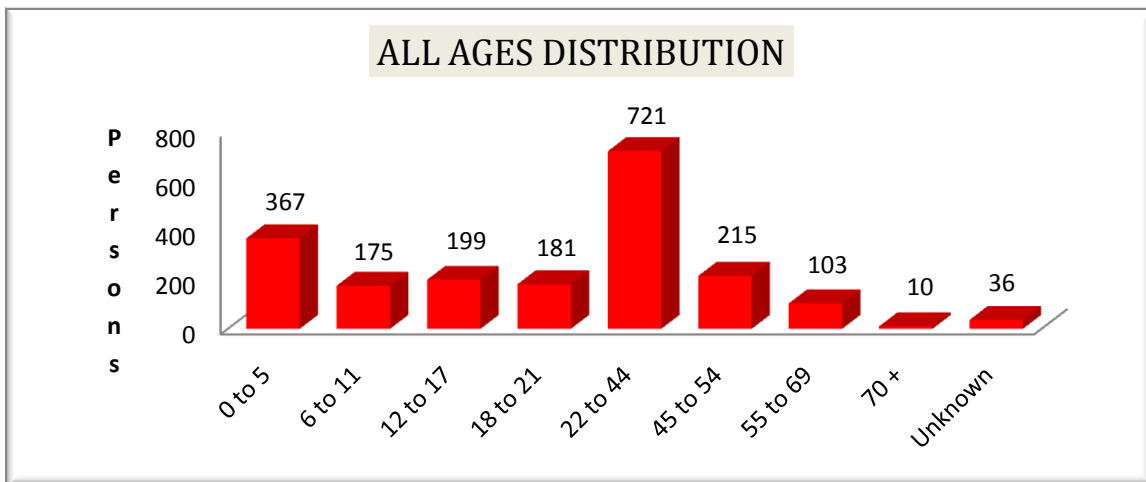


### TOP NEEDS REPORTED

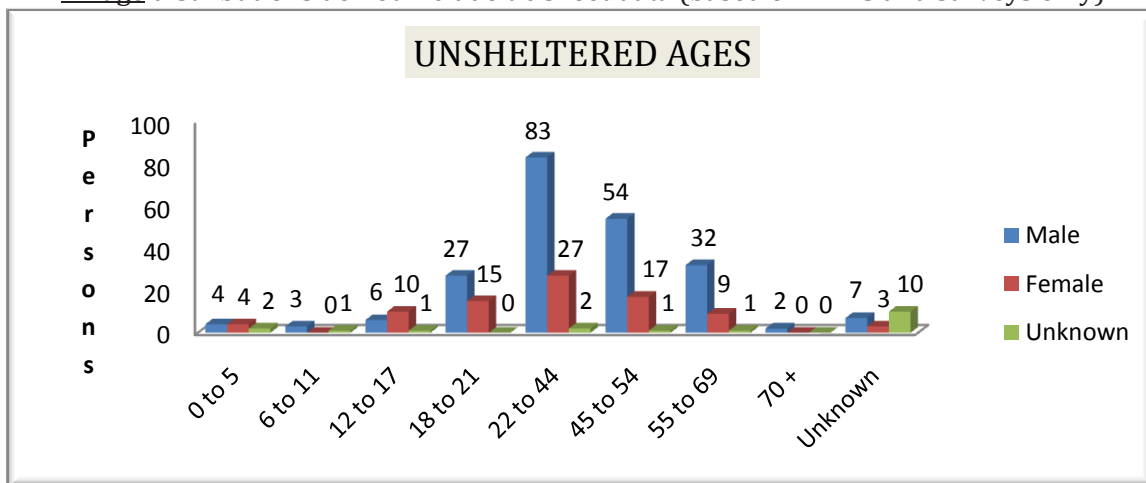


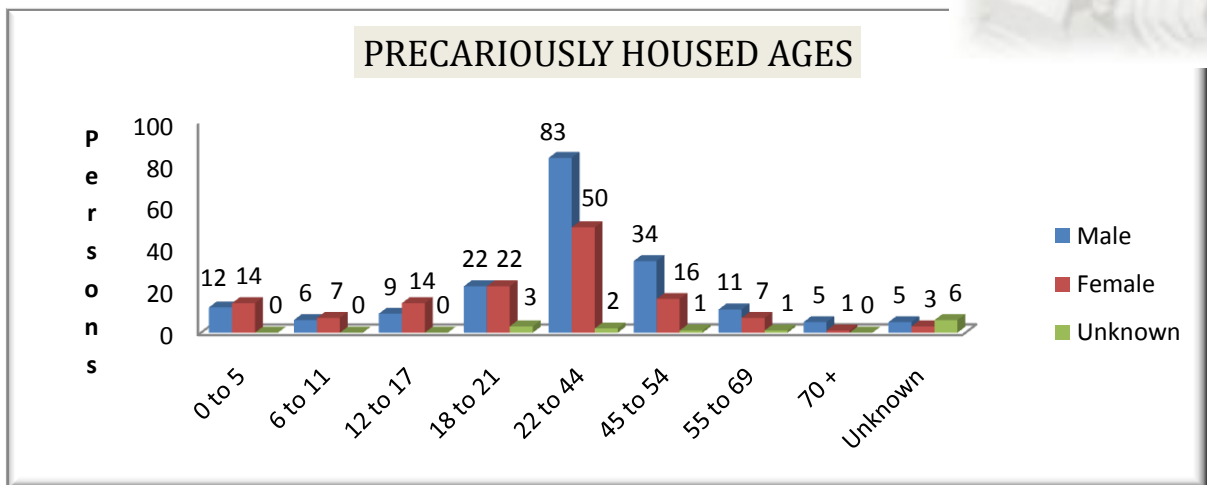
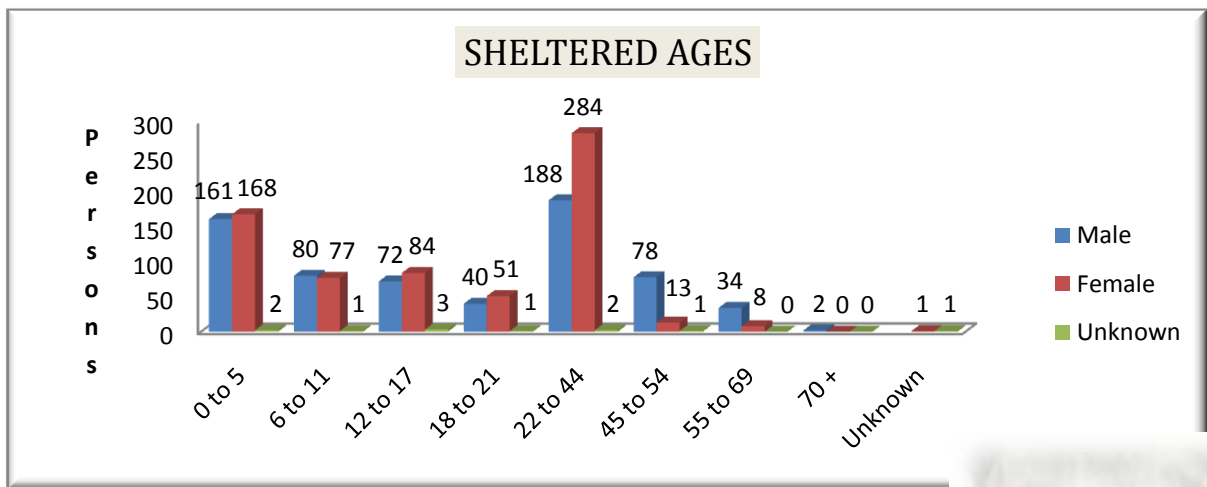
*"I came to the U.S. in May 2010. I arrived in Washington State in June 2010. I lived with my husband's friend. Two months after, he asked me to leave his house. I came to the U.S. with a pregnancy of 4 weeks. I did not know what to do when he asked me to leave his house. I was looking for a job but nobody wanted to hire me because of my pregnancy. No job, no money. I went to a private shelter. My rent was \$300/month. Since October 2011, I live in the shelter of YWCA. Things are better. And I know it will be with this opportunity of housing. Thank you."*

*Aya, Lynnwood*



\*All age distributions do not include tic sheet data (based on HMIS and surveys only).







## ADDITIONAL SHELTERED BREAKOUTS

RACE/ETHNICITY					
Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
<i>Race</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Asian	8	2%	Asian	10	1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	2%	Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	18	2%
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	10	3%	American Indian or Alaska Native	22	2%
Multi-Racial	21	6%	Black or African American	90	10%
Unknown	41	11%	Unknown	93	10%
Black or African American	56	15%	Multi-Racial	131	14%
White	218	60%	White	543	60%
<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Ethnicity</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Unknown	27	7%	Unknown	52	6%
Hispanic/Latino	36	10%	Hispanic/Latino	148	16%
Non-Hispanic/Latino	300	83%	Non-Hispanic/Latino	707	78%
HOUSEHOLD SIZE					
Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
<i>Household Size</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Household Size</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1	263	72%	1	55	6%
2	22	6%	2	258	28%
3	25	7%	3	274	30%
4	24	7%	4	169	19%
5 +	29	8%	5 +	151	17%
DISABILITY/BARRIERS					
Emergency Shelter			Transitional Housing		
<i>Reporting category</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Reporting category</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
At least one barrier	80	27%	At least one barrier	211	55%
Chronic health condition	33	11%	Chronic Health Condition	63	16%
Developmental disability	20	7%	Developmental Disability	51	13%
HIV/AIDS	20	7%	HIV/AIDS	18	5%
Mental health	30	10%	Mental Health	69	18%
Physical disability	31	11%	Physical disability	43	11%
Reported disability, no type specified	16	5%	Reported disability, no type specified	6	2%
Substance abuse	13	4%	Substance abuse	39	10%
Substance abuse and mental health	29	10%	Substance abuse and mental health	70	18%

## WHERE TO VOLUNTEER

<b><i>Agency</i></b>	<b><i>Phone Number</i></b>	<b><i>Website or Email</i></b>
<i>Catholic Community Services</i>	425-257-2111	<a href="http://www.ccsww.org">http://www.ccsww.org</a>
<i>The Salvation Army</i>	425-258-1570	<a href="http://www.everettsarmy.org">http://www.everettsarmy.org</a>
<i>YWCA of Seattle-King County / Snohomish County</i>	425-258-2766	<a href="http://www.ywcaworks.org">http://www.ywcaworks.org</a>
<i>Domestic Violence Services of Snohomish County</i>	425-259-2827 X 24	<a href="http://snococbw.org/index">http://snococbw.org/index</a>
<i>Volunteers of America Western Washington</i>	425-259-3191	<a href="http://www.voaww.org">http://www.voaww.org</a>
<i>Housing Hope</i>	425-347-6556	<a href="http://www.housinghope.org">http://www.housinghope.org</a>
<i>Cocoon House</i>	425-259-5802	<a href="http://www.cocoonhouse.org">http://www.cocoonhouse.org</a>
<i>Monroe Gospel Women's Mission</i>	360-863-9003	<a href="mailto:Dorothystima@aol.com">Dorothystima@aol.com</a>
<i>Everett Gospel Mission</i>	425-252-1297	<a href="http://www.egmission.org">http://www.egmission.org</a>
<i>The Interfaith Association of NW Washington</i>	425-303-9774	<a href="http://www.interfaithwa.org">http://www.interfaithwa.org</a>
<i>Take the Next Step, Monroe</i>	360-794-1022	<a href="http://www.thenextstepmonroe.org">http://www.thenextstepmonroe.org</a>
<i>The Housing Consortium of Everett and Snohomish County</i>	425-339-1015	<a href="http://housingsnohomish.org">http://housingsnohomish.org</a>